

ness for a time, but it would cause very serious inconvenience. I have no fear of a strike when it comes. I would welcome it.

Questions at Issue.

F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie, a man who has railroaded up the ladder from trainman to his present position, said to-night:

"Whether orderly processes of settling wage controversies shall be abandoned and the country forced to accept the rule of the four great, highly organized classes of train service employees demand them; whether the American people are willing to have their right to transact business and get their food supplies left to the mercies of the four men leading these organizations of train service employees—these are the real questions now at issue."

One of the leaders of the French Revolution said that his reason for taking part in the revolution was that every time he looked at the King he thought, "There is a man who can cut off my head. What will the American people think of four men who assert the right to cut off their bread?"

Foresee U. S. Operation.

In spite of the denial of Secretary Tumulty that the President had in contemplation any plan to have the government take over the roads and operate them under his settlement plan until the roads capitulate and accept the terms of his proposed agreement, there seems to be little doubt among the railroad executives now here that there is such a plan on foot. It has cropped up repeatedly in various forms since the President's negotiations were begun. The only question in the minds of those most interested is whether the move would be made through Congress or through the United States Supreme Court.

The plan to which Mr. Tumulty took exception is this: Railroad presidents heard to-night, from sources which were inclined to credit, that the President, a few days before he called the executives into conference, had asked Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory to draw a bill which, under the welfare clause of the Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 1, would empower the President by act of Congress to take over the operation of the roads temporarily. According to the story circulated in Washington, the idea would be to put the eight-hour day and pro rata overtime into effect immediately, so that the men would return to work at once. Then the government would run the roads until the managements acceded to the proposed terms.

"Damned Lie," Says Tumulty.

"That's a damned lie," said Secretary Tumulty to-night before the Tribune correspondent had finished outlining his understanding of the alleged proposal; "and the man who uttered it knows it's a damned lie and is unapologetic."

"Well," insisted his questioner, "the railroad managers have heard it and are thinking about it."

"Then they must be fools, too," a more even-tempered denial of the story came from officials of the Department of Justice. On the other hand, it was stated with seeming authenticity that such a bill had been drawn up and was to have been introduced in Congress last Friday if the break came then. It was said to have been postponed because the President believed he could still bring the railroads to terms. And the same source said he recalled that when the President had his first meeting with

the railroad presidents, on Friday, he told them that, although he did not favor government ownership, there was a growing sentiment in that direction among certain elements of the population, and that a strike would tend to strengthen that tendency.

Railroad Heads Keenly Interested.

Furthermore, in spite of the White House denial, the railroad executives heard that the brotherhoods had been let in on the proposed plan and had acquiesced in it. At any rate, the railroad heads were keenly interested. One of them said that before the ink of the President's pen was dry on any such bill the roads would have something to say in the Supreme Court. It is all most certain that no such bill could be passed by Congress in time to prevent the execution of a strike threat.

Workers Sure of Victory.

"Somebody tells me," said Mr. Underwood, "that President Wilson may take over the railroads in the event of a strike. I say, let him try it. God speed him. It's a nice thing to talk about, but I'd like to see what would happen in Congress."

Workers Sure of Victory.

While the President and the railroad heads are marking time, waiting for the rest of the country's railroad executives to meet at Washington for a final meeting, the four brotherhood heads and 640 adjustment chairmen are sitting in the lobby of the old National Hotel, or enjoying a pleasant vacation. They are all sure of victory. The President is in the end, they don't care now what happens. Their camp presents a picture of the country's railroad executives, who are all sure of victory. The President is in the end, they don't care now what happens. Their camp presents a picture of the country's railroad executives, who are all sure of victory.

400,000 Men Behind Roads.

There are about 400,000 men employed in the big railroad shops throughout the country. Many of these men know a locomotive from A to Z. The roads think that many of these men would stand by their companies if they got sufficient protection from the government.

Finally, the railroads expect that if the case comes to a strike, the government will insist on the operation of some trains. Staff of the army assert that, given a month's time, the army could operate trains on all the roads in the country. The War Department has made a study of the situation, and the Engineer Corps has been directed to ascertain just how many men there are available to operate locomotives.

In the interest of the railroads' plea for arbitration, it is pointed out to-day that Garretson, Stone and Carter, three of the brotherhood leaders who refuse to consider arbitration of their demands for eight-hour days and time and a wage increase, have been charged about completely on that subject since the Newlands law was framed. At that time, according to the records of the hearings before the Senate Com-

mittee on Interstate Commerce, these men argued against amending the proposed bill on the ground that it would "destroy the very thing we are trying to bring about, and that is industrial peace."

Public Opinion Considered.

"They would undoubtedly bring condemnation on their heads," was Mr. Garretson's reply to a remark of Senator Pomerene that neither one of the parties to a railroad dispute would be in a position to keep the favor of the public if they should refuse to accept arbitration.

President Wilson made no engagements for to-morrow in order to be ready to continue negotiations with the railroad presidents, but it was thought probable that there would be no further general White House conferences until Tuesday.

It was understood to-night that a counter proposal would be made by the railroad executives, but that it had not yet reached a definite stage. It was said to include arbitration of at least some of the points at issue, with the granting of others.

In the meantime telegrams urging the President to insist on arbitration arrived in large numbers at the White House. Most of them were sent by business men, firms and organizations. Copies of many were sent to the railroad executives. Administration officials said the telegrams would have no effect on the President, since he has refused to bring about arbitration, had failed and had no way of forcing it.

MONROE PUT AT HEAD OF TROOPS IN INDIA

British Call Duff Home to Testify Before Commission.

London, Aug. 20.—The War Office announced to-night a change in the chief command in India. General Sir Beauchamp Duff has been summoned home to give evidence before the Mesopotamia Commission and will vacate his office as commander in chief, being succeeded by Lieutenant General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro.

General Duff has been commander in chief in India since 1913. He is sixty-one years old.

Lieutenant General Monro has been commander of the 1st Army, succeeding General Sir Douglas Haig when the latter was made commander in chief of the British forces in France and Belgium. General Monro was commander of the British expedition to the Dardanelles in 1915, succeeding General Sir Ian Hamilton.

THREATENED WILSON; HELD

Baltimore Salesman Accused of Sending Postal Card.

Baltimore, Aug. 20.—On the charge of sending a threatening postal card to President Wilson, Theodore E. Jones, sixty-five years old, a tobacco salesman, also claiming to be a marine draughtsman, was arrested at his home, here to-day by postal authorities and held for a hearing.

The postal in question, which never reached the President, read: "If you do not answer my letter, you will regret it." It is alleged that Jones wrote to Secretary of the Navy Daniels and to the President frequently, claiming the credit for naval inventions.

CAR MEN EXPECT DECISION TO-DAY

With Arrival of Mayor Case of Reinstating Strikers Will Be Considered.

ROADS ARE TRAINING MANY NEW MOTORMEN

Union Officials Insist That There Is Nothing for Them to Arbitrate.

Pending the arrival in New York this morning of Mayor Mitchell, both sides to the car men's controversy rested yesterday, the union leaders contenting themselves with reiterating their intention of forcing the New York Railways Company to reinstate all men who went out on strike and the company to breaking in new men and distributing buttons of its non-union organization to those of its employees who would wear them.

The Mayor left Plattburg last night and will arrive here at 7:26 this morning.

The union men are hopeful that they will have a decision not later than to-night, but privately they admit that there is a chance that matters may be delayed another twenty-four hours.

"It may be," they said, "that Mr. Mitchell when he gets here will not wish to take the full responsibility of settling this matter. It may be that his decision would not be acceptable to the company. It is possible he might not decide as we believe he will decide. In either case courtesy might demand that Mr. Straus have an opportunity to come in. There is no doubt he will come if he sees that he is needed."

New Men Breaking In.

According to representatives of the company, no more new men are being broken in than is usual at this season of the year. It appeared, however, that an extraordinary number of cars had two men on the front platforms, car after car on the Broadway, Sixth Avenue and Madison Avenue lines carrying a green man and an instructor. Men were also being broken in as conductors, but not in such large numbers.

According to information reaching union headquarters in the Hotel Continental these new employees represent in large measure the strikebreaking forces, being recruited by the company in Western cities.

"It does not worry us," said William B. Fitzgerald, "this breaking in of new men. As a matter of fact, it is necessary for the company to manufacture its own strikebreakers, for the number of competent men to be had for strikebreaking purposes is limited in the extreme. Competent men cannot be had. We know it and all the strikebreaking agencies admit it. The big trick is to supply guerrillas and strong arm men and even the supply of that class of undesirables is limited. So after the men are hired they must be taught the rudiments of the business."

DOCTOR ON HURRY CALL FINDS PATIENT A DOG

But Pup Doesn't Get to Go to Bellevue.

It was a hurry-up call, and Chaffeur O'Neill broke all records yesterday getting a Bellevue Hospital ambulance to Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street. Dr. O'Neill leaped out, to discover Patrolman Conahan, of the East Twenty-second Street station, standing over a very sick and shaggy little yellow dog.

"Where's your patient?" asked the doctor.

"Here he is," said the policeman, indicating the dog. "I called for the help of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Hospital and not Bellevue."

O'Neill headed his machine back toward the shore, and gathered the animal in his arms and walked to the S. P. C. A. Hospital.

AIMS AT A SHADOW, SHATTERS WINDOW

Wayfarer Thinks Robber Is Trailing Him; Lands in Court.

Frederick Harbell, a plasterer, who usually gets home in the shank of the evening, found himself threading Williamsburg streets early yesterday morning, far from his team, at 43 East Thirty-second Street. Behind him stealthy footsteps stole. Harbell glanced over his shoulder. A figure flashed in the shadows of a building. The doughy plasterer looked about him for some means of defence. From a pile of paving blocks he seized a huge missile and hurled it at the spot where the mysterious figure had vanished. Came a crash of glass, misspelled words and a policeman.

In the Bedford Avenue court Harbell promised to restore the smashed window and paid a fine of \$5.

JERSEY SOLDIER DIES ON HIKE

Ate Canned Goods, but Thought He Was Recovering.

Word was received in East Orange last night of the death at Douglas, Ariz., of Corporal Paul Hermann, Jr., of Field Battery A, East Orange.

Corporal Hermann wrote home a few days ago telling his parents that he had been ill but was recovering. He said that he had been on a hike and had eaten canned goods, which, he attributed his illness. He was twenty-three years old.

KILLED BY HEDGE BANDITS

Victim Shot While Passing Vacant Lots.

Joseph Quinn, of 89 White Street, Orange, N. J., was shot to death just before midnight last night within two blocks of his home. He had been passing a vacant lot, in which was a clump of trees, when his assailants set upon him.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS IN ALL BOROUGHES

CASES REPORTED YESTERDAY:

Manhattan	37
Brooklyn	40
The Bronx	15
Queens	14
Richmond	2
Totals	108

Cases reported Saturday..... 134

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY:

Manhattan	9
Brooklyn	6
The Bronx	2
Queens	3
Richmond	0
Total	20

Deaths reported Saturday..... 36

TOTAL CASES:

Manhattan	1,661
Brooklyn	3,967
The Bronx	363
Queens	856
Richmond	263
Total	7,110

Total Deaths..... 1,617

TO SEE WHITMAN IN STELOW CASE

Counsel Will Ask Governor to Put Attorney General in Charge.

James W. Osborne, special counsel for Charles F. Stielow, last night wired Misha Appelbaum, head of the Humanitarian Club, recommending Governor Whitman be asked to take the case out of the hands of District Attorney John C. Knickerbocker of Orleans County, and designate Attorney General Woodbury to take charge.

In response, Mr. Appelbaum, whose organization is financing Stielow's fight, left for Medina last night with Hunt- ington W. Merchant, of counsel in the case. This morning the two will confer with Mr. Osborne, Stuart M. Kohn, Stielow's chief counsel, and David A. White, his counsel of record, as to the exact form the proceedings shall take.

In his telegram to Mr. Appelbaum Mr. Osborne said:

"Have evidence of the most sensational character proving guilt of King. Inasmuch as District Attorney Knickerbocker has suppressed a second confession which King made to him in the presence of Sheriff Nichols, deem it advisable the Governor take the case out of Knickerbocker's hands and appoint the Attorney General to hear the evidence. Please take up the case with the Governor and get his approval of the plan and act accordingly."

"All we are interested in," said Mr. Appelbaum before leaving, "is to get the truth in this case. We are not out to prove one man innocent or another guilty. We want the truth, and I believe we have it."

"Mr. Osborne believes, and in this he is supported by Mr. Kohn, that the interests of justice demand some one other than Mr. Knickerbocker be given charge of the case, in view of the attitude he has assumed. We are not out to prove one man innocent or another guilty. We want the truth, and I believe we have it."

Efforts of the Humanitarian Club to remove King from the Albany jail and the jurisdiction of District Attorney Knickerbocker were blocked last night by the refusal of Sheriff Nichols of Cattaraugus County to demand of Sheriff Bartlett of Orleans County the return of King to face the charge of assault placed against him when he was first arrested by Nichols.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, who is leading the forces trying to prove King's innocence, tried eight times to reach Sheriff Nichols. Nichols was found at night he said: "I will not demand King's return from Sheriff Bartlett nor will I do anything else to embarrass the Orleans County authorities."

SHARK HALTS SWIMMER IN RACE OFF BOSTON

One Contestant Forced to Quit After 14 Hours in Water.

Boston, Aug. 20.—Henry F. Sullivan, of Lowell, was declared the winner over Charles Toth, of Boston, to-night in an attempted swimming race between Race Point, Provincetown, and Nantasket Beach.

Toth was taken from the water by his trainers when a shark circled about him after he had covered 17½ miles in a little more than fourteen hours. Sullivan kept on for 25 miles and his followers asserted he was in the water 20 hours and 27 minutes.

Officials said that Sullivan had established a new American endurance record, beating the mark of 15 hours and 47 minutes set up by Toth last year in a swim from Cape Cod to New Bridge to South Light and return.

Toth's unexpected finish was exciting. The Boston man had reached a point seven miles off Brant Rock, in Massachusetts, when he was seized by a shark cutting close to his side. He shouted a warning, and Toth dove, coming up on the other side of the pilot boat, to be helped out.

WARSHIPS OFF COAST LOOKING FOR BREMEN

Cruisers Play Searchlights on Liner St. Paul.

Seemingly confirmation of the rumor that Allied warships are maintaining a close patrol along the New England coast for the German submarine Bremen was brought by passengers who landed yesterday from the American liner St. Paul. Shortly after the St. Paul passed Nantucket Lightship, early Sunday morning, three large men-of-war appeared suddenly out of the thick fog. Their powerful searchlights were trained on the St. Paul's bridge, momentarily blinding the officers on watch.

Although the St. Paul was proceeding at a slow speed, orders were issued to proceed at "dead slow." The warships played their searchlights on the ship for over half an hour, but did not speak her. Then the searchlights vanished simultaneously and the three warships vanished.

HUNDREDS OFFER BLOOD IN FIGHT TO CURB PLAGUE

Women and Children Are Among Volunteers in Serum Call.

DEATH DECREASE CHEERS EMERSON

Hastings Bars 500 Youngsters in Day—Police Guard Highways.

Twenty-six fewer cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday than on Saturday, and sixteen fewer deaths. Yesterday's new cases numbered 108 and the deaths tallied twenty.

Dr. Haven Emerson, City Health Commissioner, said yesterday that, beginning to-day, a station would be established at the Kingston Avenue Hospital, in Brooklyn, where residents of that borough who had recovered from infantile paralysis might go and have their blood drawn to make immune serum for the treatment of the victims of the present epidemic.

Dr. Joseph A. Regan will be in charge of the Brooklyn station, and will be assisted by several physicians who have been aiding Dr. Abraham Zingher in the preparation of the serum at the Willard Parker Hospital.

Brooklyn Volunteers Aid.

This action was taken by the Health Department because of the large number of former paralysis patients now living in Brooklyn who have volunteered to give their blood, but who did not like to make the trip to Manhattan.

It is likely that the serum made in Brooklyn will be used in the treatment of Brooklyn children ill with the disease, most of whom are patients at the Kingston Avenue Hospital.

The citizens' committee, formed by Lewis L. Delfield, Jr., and others who are eager to do something for the paralysis patients, will begin its work of collecting blood to-day. More than \$3,000 has been raised by the committee to defray the expenses of sending physicians to the homes of former patients and to provide automobiles for those who prefer to have their blood drawn at the hospitals.

A letter of appeal will be sent out to-day by the Health Department addressed to each of the 3,700 former paralysis patients whose names are on the records of the department. If this appeal does not bring enough responses to assure an adequate supply it is likely that members of the citizens' committee will make personal calls upon former patients and impress upon them the urgent necessity of obtaining more blood.

Plea for Blood.

In its appeal the Department of Health emphasizes the fact that the operation of drawing it is simple, painless and has no ill after-effects. It requires but a few minutes, and is performed by a trained physician. The subject merely bares his arm, a rubber band is placed about it, and the blood is drawn with a syringe from the vein enlarged. The physical pain is minimal and the mental uneasiness is quickly allayed.

Thirteen ounces of immune blood and seven ounces of normal were drawn from four patients by Dr. Zingher at the Willard Parker Hospital yesterday. Five ounces were given by Miss Florence Sweeney, eighteen years old, of 11 Clayton Place, Jamaica, Long Island, who had the disease when she was two years old. Theodore Corrigan, eleven years old, of 5 Clayton Place, gave two ounces.

The boy was brought to the hospital by his mother, Anna M. Corrigan. He had been suffering from paralysis from his veins seven ounces of normal blood for the use in treating patients with normal serum. The fourth volunteer was Mrs. Anna Dutch, who said she had a mild form of facial paralysis when a child. She gave six ounces.

In a statement last night Dr. Zingher again emphasized the necessity of treating children with the immune serum as soon as possible after the preliminary diagnosis has been confirmed. He said that the disease had been confirmed in 100 children, and the greatest improvement has been observed in cases where the disease was in the premonitory stages.

Emerson Is Encouraged.

Health Commissioner Emerson declared yesterday that he was greatly encouraged by the marked drop in the number of new cases and deaths reported yesterday in comparison with the figures for the two previous Sundays.

On August 13 the five boroughs reported 141 new cases and 22 deaths, compared with 6 there were 192 new cases and 33 deaths. A marked decrease is shown in yesterday's reports in all boroughs but Richmond and Queens. Richmond had an increase of cases and an increase of one in the number of deaths.

As compared with those of the two previous Sundays, the reports from Manhattan and Brooklyn were especially gratifying, and sustained the conviction of the Department of Health officials that in the latter borough the disease had passed its peak. On August 6 Manhattan had forty-five new cases and twelve deaths; on August 13 there were forty-nine new cases and ten deaths. Yesterday only thirty-seven new cases and nine deaths were reported.

In new cases reported Brooklyn dropped from ninety-three on August 6 and fifty-four on August 13 to forty yesterday, and from eight deaths on August 13 to six yesterday.

The Woman's American Supply League, of 4 West Forty-ninth Street, yesterday joined the numerous other organizations which have waged a fight against infantile paralysis and in the work of caring for the children who come from the epidemic in a permanently crippled condition.

Benefit for Fund.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond yesterday made public a letter from Lee Shubert, in which he said he would donate a benefit performance for the fund, and from Mrs. Henry B. Harris endorsing the work. Mrs. Hammond requests that contributions for the league's relief committee be sent to the Forty-ninth Street address.

Only two cases of infantile paralysis

45 Shopping-centre bank convenience

ON the corner of Fifth Avenue and 34th Street is the shopping-centre branch of the Columbia Trust Company.

Here women will find rooms especially equipped for them, with desks for personal correspondence, telephone service, etc. A competent woman in attendance assists in making out deposit slips and helps in the transaction of banking business.

Neighboring business men and others interested in making a banking connection, are invited to see Mr. Miller, Vice-President. Mr. Kane and Mr. Clowes, Assistant Secretaries, are also on hand to advise on banking and trust matters.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

FIFTH AVENUE AT 34th STREET

Convenient to Pennsylvania and Grand Central Railroad Stations

fourth Street, 405 West Fifty-first Street, 236 West Sixty-fourth Street, 568 West 132d Street, 308 East 10th Street, 167 West 126th Street, 201 West 115th Street, 345 East Ninety-ninth Street, 10 West 115th Street, 304 East 102d Street and 237 East 100th Street.

The Bronx.

1686 Clay Avenue, 1003 Tinton Avenue, 1452 Clay Avenue, 647 Caldwell Avenue, 834 Hewitt Place, 1222 Boston Avenue, 974 Freeman Street, 856 East 156th Street, 461 East 134th Street, 896 East 172d Street, 378 East 133rd Street, 769 East 188th Street, 307 East 143d Street, 485 East 178th Street and 335 East 200th Street.

Brooklyn.

219 Avenue I, 1712 Bath Avenue, 1599 Gates Avenue, 202 Knickerbocker Avenue, 839 Park Avenue, 207 Prospect Avenue, 1149 Rogers Avenue, 1300 Rogers Avenue, 22 Lewis Avenue, 418 Shelden Street, 306 State Street, 521 Wiloughby Avenue, 435 Wythe Avenue, 284 Bay Street, 183 Bergen Street, 80 Beaver Street, 78 Grafton Street, 567 Cleveland Street, 88 Grafton Street, 330 East 172d Street, 378 East 133rd Street, 769 East 188th Street, 307 East 143d Street, 485 East 178th Street and 335 East 200th Street.

Queens.

In Floral Park, two cases on Little Neck Road, in Creedmore, at Rocky Hill; in South Ozone Park, at 212 Lahey Avenue; in Flushing, at 175 Central Avenue, 316 Bowne Avenue; in Ridgewood, at 103 Foxhall Street, 1893 Myrtle Avenue; in Maspeth, at 132 Clinton Avenue; in Long Island City, at 84 Third Street, 709 Crescent Street; in Bayside, at Woodhull Avenue, near Rocky Hill Road.

Richmond.

In South Beach, at 110 Ocean Avenue; in New Brighton, at 33 York Avenue.

FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION LAW

Continued from page 1

upon him. He is not content, it is understood, to stand purely on the defensive; he knows the weaknesses of that position as well as its limitations. Democratic politicians have been predicting all along that the President would wage an aggressive campaign, not only in the knowledge that by that position he would be more likely to be forgotten, but because there were certain issues he still wished to be taken up and incorporated into law. And in the sensitive minds of his plans, the cabinet and the question of strikes now stand out as two of the most promising possibilities.

The last week also has afforded the cabinet for analysis and discussion of the one-man character of the present administration. President Wilson has again elected to carry alone the burden of finding a settlement between the railways and the brotherhoods. Roosevelt, given a similar emergency, would have informed himself on the situation by privately calling in leaders—not necessarily those engaged in the negotiations—from both sides. He would have consulted experts, and found out how much each group was prepared to give and take. And certainly the whole affair would have been laid before the cabinet for analysis and discussion.

President Wilson has chosen a different way. He has taken no one into his confidence and sought no advice. Secretary Tumulty has known little of his plans. Cancelling all appointments—even those for the cabinet—he has shut himself up in his study, after the professional fashion, to work out the situation alone. His plan was known to no one before he announced it to the railway managers and men at the White House. Both were asked to accept it on the abstract merits of the eighth-hour day, rather than on the practical necessities of the situation.

Manhattan.

1563 Third Avenue, 759 Third Avenue, 726 Ninth Avenue, two cases, 1972 Second Avenue, 2423 Seventh Avenue, 1875 Third Avenue, 352 St. Nicholas Avenue, 350 Audubon Avenue, 1244 Park Avenue, 29 First Street, 128 Baxter Street, 164 Stanton Street, 356 Madison Street, 15 Morris Street, 373 Bleeker Street, 306 East Twenty-fifth Street, 232 East Twenty-fourth Street, 320 East Twenty-sixth Street, 400 West Thirty-sixth Street, 136 West Twenty-eighth Street, 259 West Eighteenth Street, 419 West Twenty-sixth Street, 410 East Seventy-fourth Street, 439 East Seventy-fourth Street, 242 West Sixty-seventh Street, 356 West Forty-

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